Wyoming Medicaid Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

A

AA – Application Architecture

A&I – Department of Administration and Information, State of Wyoming

A&I Procurement – Procurement and Purchasing Section of A&I

ABD – Aged, Blind or Disabled

ABI – Acquired Brain Injury

ACA – Affordable Care Act

ACD – Analyze, Configure, Deploy (for COTS Products)

ADAP – AIDS Drug Assistance Program

ADD – Automated data dictionary

AFDC – Aid to Families with Dependent Children (now TANF)

AG – Attorney General

Agency – Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Healthcare Financing

AIMS – Analytics, Informatics, MMIS and Special Project Unit

ALF – Assisted Living Facility

ANSI – American National Standards Institute

APC – Ambulatory Patient Classification

APD – Advance Planning Document

API – Application Program Interface

ARRA – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

ASC – Ambulatory Surgical Care

ASN – Accredited Standards Committee

AVR – Automated voice-response system or activated voice response

B

BA – Business Architecture

BAA – Business Associate Agreement

BC – Business Capability

BCM – Business Capability Matrix

BHD – Behavioral Health Division

BI – Business Intelligence

BMS - Benefit Management Services Claims Processing

BP – Business Process

BPDM – Business Process Definition Meta-model

BPEL - Business Process Execution Language

BPM – Business Process Model

BPMN – Business Process Management Notation

BPRO - Business Process Redesign and Optimization

BPSS – Business Process Specification Schema

BRM – Business Relationship Management

BS – Business Services

BSDP – Business Service Definition Package

BCWP - Budgeted cost of work performed - The sum of the approved cost estimates (including any overhead allocation) for activities (or portions of activities) completed during a given period (usually project-to-date)

BCWS - Budgeted cost of work scheduled - The sum of the approved cost estimates (including any overhead allocation) for activities (or portions of activities) scheduled to be performed during a given period (usually project-to-date)

C

CA- Certificate Authority

CASII – Child and Adolescent Service Intensity Instrument

CCB - Change Control Board

CCM - Customer Centered Methodology

CCM – Client Case Management

CCHIT – Certification Commission for Healthcare Information Technology

CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDM – Conceptual Data Model

CDR - Critical design review - (1) A review conducted to verify that the detailed design of one or more configuration items satisfy specified requirements; to establish the compatibility among the configuration items and other items of equipment, facilities, software, and personnel; to assess risk areas for each configuration item; and, as applicable, to assess the results of product analysis, review preliminary hardware product specifications, evaluate preliminary test planning, and evaluate the adequacy of preliminary operation and support documents

> Critical item - In configuration management, an item within a configuration item that, because of special engineering or logistic considerations, requires an approved specification to establish technical or inventory control at the component level
>
> Criticality - The degree of impact that a requirement, module, error, fault, failure, or other item has on the development or operation of a system

CD-ROM – Compact disk – read only memory

CE – Client Executive

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations – Codification of the general and permanent rules published in the federal register by the Executive departments and agencies of the federal government

CHI – Consumer Health Informatics

CHIP – Children's Health Insurance Program

CHS – Children's Health Service

CIM – Common Information Model

CIO – Chief Information Officer

CM – Configuration Management

CME – Care Management Entity

CMM – Capability Maturity Model - A model for judging the maturity of the software processes of an organization and for identifying the key practices that are required to increase the maturity of these processes. Provides guidance on how to gain control of processes for developing and maintaining software. Provides information on how to evolve toward a culture of software engineering and management excellence

CMPPA – Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988

CMS – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

COB – Close of Business

COB – Coordination of Benefits

COBC – Coordination of Benefits Contractor

COBRA – Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985

COLD – Computer Optical Laser Disk

Component - One of the parts that make up a system. A component may be hardware or software and may be subdivided into other components. Note: The terms “module”, ”component”, and “unit” are often used interchangeably or defined to be sub-elements of one another in different ways depending upon the context

Component testing - Testing of individual hardware or software components or groups of related components

Concept phase - (1) The period of time in the software development cycle during which the user needs are described and evaluated through documentation (for example, statement of needs, advance planning report, project initiation memo, feasibility studies, system definition, documentation, regulations, procedures, or policies relevant to the project). (2) The initial phase of a software development project, in which the user needs are described and evaluated through documentation (for example, statement of needs, advance planning report, project initiation memo, feasibility studies, system definition, documentation, regulations, procedures, or policies relevant to the project)

Configuration - (1) The arrangement of a computer system or component as defined by the number, nature, and interconnections of its constituent parts. (2) In configuration management, the functional and physical characteristics of hardware or software as set forth in technical documentation or achieved in a product

Configuration control - An element of configuration management, consisting of the evaluation, coordination, approval or disapproval, and implementation of changes to configuration items after formal establishment of their configuration identification

Configuration control board (CCB) - A group of people responsible for evaluating and approving or disapproving proposed changes to configuration items, and for ensuring implementation of approved changes

Configuration identification - (1) An element of configuration management, consisting of selecting the configuration items for a system and recording their functional and physical characteristics in technical documentation (2) The current approved technical documentation for a configuration item as set forth in specifications, drawings, associated lists, and documents referenced therein

Configuration index - A document used in configuration management, providing an accounting of the configuration items that make up a product

Configuration item (CI) - An aggregation of hardware, software, or both, that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process

Configuration item development record - A document used in configuration management, describing the development status of a configuration item based on the results of configuration audits and design reviews

Configuration management (CM) - A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to: identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item, control changes to those characteristics, record and report change processing and implementation status, and verify compliance with specified requirements

Configuration status accounting - An element of configuration management, consisting of the recording and reporting of information needed to manage a configuration effectively. This information includes a listing of the approved configuration identification, the status of proposed changes to the configuration, and the implementation status of approved changes

Contract Amendment – Any written alteration in the specifications, delivery point, rate of delivery, contract period, price, quantity, or other contract provisions of any existing contract, whether accomplished by unilateral action in accordance with a contract provision or by mutual action of the parties to the contract, it shall include bilateral actions, such as change orders, administrative changes, notices of termination and notices of the exercise of a contract option

Contractor – Offeror with whom the State of Wyoming has successfully negotiated a contract under a Request for Proposal (RFP)

Consistency - The degree of uniformity, standardization, and freedom from contradiction among the documents or parts of a system or component

Contingency planning - The development of a management plan that identifies alternative strategies to be used to ensure project success if specified risk events occur

Contingency reserve - A separately planned quantity used to allow for future situations which may be planned for only in parts and intended to reduce the impact of missing cost or schedule objectives. Reserves are normally included in the project's cost and schedule baseline

COO – Concept of Operations

COOP - Continuity of Operations Plan

Corrective action - Changes made to bring future performance of the project into line with the plan

Corrective maintenance - Maintenance performed to correct faults in hardware or software

Correctness - (1) The degree to which a system or component is free from faults in its specification, design, and implementation. (2) The degree to which software, documentation, or other items meet specified requirements. (3) The degree to which software, documentation, or other items meet user needs and expectations, whether specified or not

Cost variance – Any difference between the estimated cost of an activity and the actual cost of that activity

COTS – Commercial Off-The-Shelf

CPA – Collaboration Protocol Agreement

CPI – Consumer Price Index

CPI - Cost performance index - The ratio of budgeted costs to actual costs (BCWP/ACWP). CPI is often used to predict the magnitude of a possible cost overrun using the following formula: original cost estimate/CPI = project cost at completion

CPP – Collaboration Protocol Profile

CPT – Current Procedural Terminology

CQM – Clinical Quality Measure

CRM – Customer Relationship Management

CSC – Customer Service Call Center

CSR – Computer Service Request

CSR – Change System Request

CR – Change Request

CURT – Core Utilization Review Team

CY – Calendar Year

D

DAIS – Data Access and Integration Service

Data flow - The sequence in which data transfer, use, and transformation are performed during the execution of a computer program

DFD - Data flow diagram - A diagram that depicts data sources, data sinks, data storage, and processes performed on data as nodes, and logical flow of data as links between the nodes

Data model - A diagram which describes the things of interest to an enterprise and the relationship between them

Data structure - A physical or logical relationship among data elements, designed to support specific data manipulation functions

Data structure-centered design - A software design technique in which the architecture of a system is derived from analysis of the structure of the data sets with which the system must deal

Data structure diagram - A diagram that depicts a set of data elements, their attributes, and the logical relationships among them

Data type - A class of data, characterized by the members of the class and the operations that can be applied to them

Database - A collection of interrelated data stored together in one or more computerized files

DAW – Dispense as Written

DBMS – Database Management System

DBOR – Database of Record

DD – Developmentally Disabled

DDI – Design, Development and Implementation

DED – Data element definition

Designee – A duly authorized representative of a person holding a superior position

Deliverable - Many measurable, tangible, verifiable outcome, result, or item that must be produced to complete a project or part of a project. Often used more narrowly in reference to an external deliverable, which is a deliverable that is subject to approval by the project sponsor or customer

Derived type - A data type whose members and operations are taken from those of another data type according to some specified rule

Design - The process of defining the architecture, components, interfaces, and other characteristics of a system or component

Design description - A document that describes the design of a system or component. Typical contents include system or component architecture, control logic, data structures, input/output formats, interface descriptions, and algorithms

Design element - A basic component or building block in a design

Design level - The design decomposition of the software item (for example, system, subsystem, program, or module)

Design phase - The period of time in the software life cycle during which the designs for architecture, software components, interfaces, and data are created, documented, and verified to satisfy requirements

Design requirement - A requirement that specifies or constrains the design of a system or system component

Design review - A process or meeting during which a system, hardware, or software design is presented to project personnel, managers, users, customers, or other interested parties for comment or approval. Types include critical design review, preliminary design review, and system design review

Design standard - A standard that describes the characteristics of a design or a design description of data or program components

Design unit - A logically related collection of design elements

Detailed design - The process of refining and expanding the preliminary design of a system or component to the extent that the design is sufficiently complete to be implemented

Developmental configuration - In configuration management, the software and associated technical documentation that define the evolving configuration of a computer software configuration item during

development. Note: The developmental configuration is under the developer's control, and therefore is not called a baseline

Deviation - (1) A departure from a specified requirement. (2) A written authorization, granted prior to the manufacture of an item, to depart from a particular performance or design requirement for a specific number of units or a specific period of time. Note: Unlike an engineering change, a deviation does not require revision of the documentation defining the affected item

DFS – Department of Family Services

DHCF – Division of Healthcare Financing

DHHS – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

DIS – Detailed Implementation Schedule

DISA – Data Interchange Standards Association

DM – Disease Management

DME – Durable Medical Equipment

DMS – Data Management Strategy

DOB – Date of Birth

Document - (1) A medium, and the information recorded on it and which generally has permanence and can be read by a person or a machine. Examples in software engineering include project plans, specifications, test plans, user manuals. (2) To create a document as in (1). (3) To add comments to a computer program

Documentation - (1) A collection of documents on a given subject. (2) Any written or pictorial information describing, defining, specifying, reporting, or certifying activities, requirements, procedures, or results. (3) The process of generating or revising a document. (4) The management of documents, including identification, acquisition, processing, storage, and dissemination

Documentation tree - A diagram that depicts all of the documents for a given system and shows their relationships to one another

DOD – Date of Death

DOS – Date of Service

DOS – Denial of Service attack

DRG – Diagnosis Related Group

DRP - Disaster Recovery Plan

DS – Data Standards

DSD – Detailed System Design Document

DSS – Decision Support System

DST – Data Standards Table

DUR – Drug Utilization Review

DW – Data Warehouse

DX - Diagnosis

E

E/R – Entity-relationship

E2E – End to End

E&M – Evaluation and Management Codes – CPT codes for Physicians

EA – Enterprise Architecture

EAC – Estimated acquisition cost for drugs

Earned value – (1) Method for measuring project performance. It compares the amount of work that was planned with what was actually accomplished to determine if cost and schedule performance is as planned. (2) The budgeted cost of work performed (BCWP) for an activity or group of activities

EAO – Enterprise Architect Office, State of Wyoming

ECHO – Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes

EDI – Electronic Data Interchange

EDOC – Enterprise Distributed Object Computing

EEM – Eligibility and Enrollment Management

EFADS – Enterprise Fraud and Abuse Detection System

Efficiency - The degree to which a system or component performs its designated functions with minimum consumption of resources

EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer

EHR – Electronic Health Records

EHRS – Electronic Health Records System

EIN – Employer Identification Number

EMC – Electronic Media Claims

EMWS – Electronic Medicaid Waiver System

Engineering - The application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to structures, machines, products, systems, or processes

Engineering change - In configuration management, an alteration in the configuration of a configuration item or other designated item after formal establishment of its configuration identification

Entity - A fundamental thing of relevance to the enterprise about which data may be kept

Entity type - The description of all entities to which a common definition and common predicates apply

Entity-relationship (E-R) diagram - A diagram that depicts a set of real-world entities and the logical relationships among them

EOB – Explanation of Benefits

EOMB – Explanation of Medicare Benefits

E-PAL – Enterprise Privacy Authorization Language

EPICS – Eligibility and Payment Information Computer System – Legacy system replaced by WES

EPSDT – Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment

ER – Emergency Room

ERA – Electronic Remittance Advice

ESB – Enterprise Service Bus

ETL – Extract, Transform and Load; Extract, Transform/Transport and Load

ETS – Enterprise Technology Services, State of Wyoming

Extendibility - The ease with which a system or component can be modified to increase its storage or functional capacity

F

FA – Fiscal Agent

Feasibility - The degree to which the requirements, design, or plans for a system or component can be implemented under existing constraints

FEIN – Federal Employer Identification Number

FFP – Federal Financial Participation

FFY – Federal Fiscal Year; October 1 through September 30

FI – Fiscal Intermediary

FIPS – Federal Information Processing Standards

Firmware - The combination of a hardware device and computer instructions and data that reside as read only software on that device

FISCAL – Financial information system with cost allocation

FISMA – Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

Flexibility - The ease with which a system or component can be modified for use in applications or environments other than those for which it was specifically designed

Flowchart (flow chart) - A control flow diagram in which suitably annotated geometrical figures are used to represent operations, data, or equipment, and arrows are used to indicate the sequential flow from one to another

FMAP – Federal Medical Assistance Percentage

FPL – Federal Poverty Level

Function - A defined objective or characteristic action of a system or component. For example, a system may have inventory control as its primary function

Functional baseline - In configuration management, the initial approved technical documentation for a configuration item

Functional configuration audit (FCA) - An audit conducted to verify that the development of a configuration item has been completed satisfactorily, that the item has achieved the performance and functional characteristics specified in the functional or allocated configuration identification, and that its operational and support documents are complete and satisfactory

Functional configuration identification - In configuration management, the current approved technical documentation for a configuration item. It prescribes all necessary functional characteristics, the tests required to demonstrate achievement of specified functional characteristics, the necessary interface characteristics with associated configuration items, the configuration item's key functional characteristics and its key lower level configuration items, if any, and design constraints

Functional decomposition - A type of modular decomposition in which a system is broken down into components that correspond to system functions and sub-functions

Functional design - The process of defining the working relationships among the components of a system

Functional requirement - A requirement that specifies a function that a system or system component must be able to perform

Functional specification - A document that specifies the functions that a system or component must perform. Often part of a requirements specification

Functional testing - Testing that ignores the internal mechanism of a system or component and focuses solely on the outputs generated in response to selected inputs and execution conditions (i.e. black box testing)

FWA – Fraud, Waste, Abuse

FY – Fiscal Year

G

GIS – Geographic Information System

GUI – Graphical User Interface

H

Hardware - Physical equipment used to process, store, or transmit computer programs or data

Hardware configuration item (HWCI) - An aggregation of hardware that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process

HCBS – Home and Community Based Services

HCF – Healthcare Financing

HCFA-1500 – HCFA-approved claim form used to bill professional services – CMS1500

HCPCS – Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System

HEDIS – Health Plan Employee Data and Information Sets

HHS – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

HIE – Health Information Exchange

Hierarchical decomposition - A type of modular decomposition in which a system is broken down into a hierarchy of components through a series of top-down refinements

High level project plan (HLPP) - A document that provides the customer and managers with overall project information regarding the project budget, schedule, risk assessment, and impact analysis (hardware, software, staff skills) to facilitate project decision making

HIPAA – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

HIS – Healthcare Information System

HIT - Health Information Technology

HITECH – Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act

HM – Health Management

HMD – Hierarchical Message Description

HR – Human Resources

IA – Information Architecture

IaaS- Infrastructure as a Service

IAPD – Implementation Advance Planning Document

IDMS – Integrated Data Management System

IEEE-SA – Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards Association

IM – Interaction Model

IMPI – Intelligent Platform Management Interfaces

Implementation - The process of translating a design into hardware components, software components, or both

Implementation phase - The period of time in the software life cycle during which a software product is created from design documentation and debugged

Implementation requirement - A requirement that specifies or constrains the coding or construction of a system or system component

Incremental development - A software development technique in which requirements definition, design, implementation, and testing occur in an overlapping, iterative (rather than sequential) manner, resulting in incremental completion of the overall software product

Input - (1) Pertaining to data received from an external source. (2) Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in receiving data from an external source. (3) To receive data from an external source. (4) To provide data from an external source

Input-process-output - A software design technique that consists of identifying the steps involved in each process to be performed and identifying the inputs to and outputs from each step. Note: A refinement called hierarchical input-process-output identifies the steps, inputs, and outputs at both general and detailed levels of detail

IPSEC – Internet Protocol Security

ISO – International Organization for Standardization

IT – Information Technology

ITF – Integrated test facility

Integrity - The degree to which a system or component prevents unauthorized access to, or modification of, computer programs or data

Interface - (1) A shared boundary across which information is passed. (2) A hardware or software component that connects two or more other components for the purpose of passing information from one to the other. (3) To connect two or more components for the purpose of passing information from one to the other. (4) To serve as a connecting or connected component as in (2)

Interface control - In configuration management, the process of: (a) identifying all functional and physical characteristics relevant to the interfacing of two or more configuration items provided by one or more organizations, and (b) ensuring that proposed changes to these characteristics are evaluated and approved prior to implementation

Interface requirement - A requirement that specifies an external item with which a system or system component must interact, or that sets forth constraints on formats, timing, or other factors caused by such an interaction

Interface requirement specification (IRS) - A document that specifies the requirements imposed on one or more systems, subsystems, Hardware Configuration Items (HWCI's), Computer Software Configuration Items (CSCI's), manual operations, or other system components to achieve one or more interfaces among these entities. An IRS can cover any number of interfaces. The IRS can be used to supplement the System/Subsystem Specification (SSS) and Software Requirements Specification (SRS) as the basis for design and qualification testing of systems and CSCI's

Interface testing - Testing conducted to evaluate whether systems or components pass data and control correctly to one another

Interoperability - The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged

IPO chart –Input-process-output chart

IRS - Interface Requirement Specification

IRS – Internal Revenue Service

ISDN - Integrated Services Digital Network

ISP - Internet Service Provider

Issue - Any area of concern that presents an obstacle to achieving project objectives

Iteration - The process of performing a sequence of steps repeatedly

IVR – Interactive Voice Response

IV&V - Independent Verification and Validation. Verification and validation performed by an organization that is technically, managerially, and financially independent of the development organization

J

JAD – Joint Application Design

JCL – Job Control Language

K

Key Date – A specified date which, if not met, may jeopardize the implementation or operations start date

L

LAN - Local Area Network

LDM – Logical Data Model

LEIE - Excluded Individuals Employed by Service Providers in Medicaid Managed Care Networks

LOB – Line of Business

LOC – Level of Care

Lock-In – Restriction of a recipient to particular providers, as determined necessary by the State

LTC – Long Term Care

M

MAC – Maximum allowable charge for drugs

Maintainability - (1) The ease with which a software system or component can be modified to correct faults, improve performance or other attributes, or adapt to a changed environment. (2) The ease with which a hardware system or component can be retained in, or restored to, a state in which it can perform its required functions

Maintenance - (1) The process of modifying a software system or component after delivery to correct faults, improve performance or other attributes, or adapt to a changed environment. (2) The process of retaining a hardware system or component in, or restoring it to, a state in which it can perform its required functions

MAJI – Modified Adjust Gross Income

MARS – Management and Administrative Reporting System

MEI – Medicare Economic Index

MFCU – Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

Milestone – (1) Completion of a task or set of tasks (2) Scheduled event used to measure progress in a project

Milestone review - Formal review of management and technical progress of a project

MIS - Management Information Services

MITA – Medicaid Information Technology Architecture

MMIS – Medicaid Management Information System

MMM – MITA Maturity Model

MOA – Memorandum of Agreement

Modular decomposition - The process of breaking a system into components to facilitate design and development; an element of modular programming

Module - (1) A program unit that is discrete and identifiable with respect to compiling, combining with other units, and loading; for example, the input to, or output from, an assembler, compiler, linkage editor, or executive routine. (2) A logically separable part of a program.

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

MSA – Master Service Agreement

MSX – Message Exchange

MTG – MITA Technical Group

N

NCPDP – National Council for Prescription Drug Programs

NDC – National Drug Code

NIH – National Institutes of Health

NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology

NPI – National Provider Identifier

O

Object-oriented design - A software development technique in which a system or component is expressed in terms of objects and connections between those objects

Object-oriented language - A programming language that allows the user to express a program in terms of objects and messages between those objects

OBRA - Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act

OCD - Operational Concept Document

OCL – Object Constraint Language

OIG – Office of Inspector General

OLAP – Online Analytical Processing

OLTP – Online Transaction Processing

OM-AM – Objective, Model, Architecture, and Mechanism

OMB – Object Management Group

ONC – Office of the National Coordinator

Operation and maintenance phase - The period of time in the software life cycle during which a software product is employed in its operational environment, monitored for satisfactory performance, and modified as necessary to correct problems or to respond to changing requirements

Operational concept document (OCD) - A description of a proposed system in terms of the user needs it will fulfill, its relationship to existing systems or procedures, and the ways it will be used. The OCD is used to obtain consensus among the acquirer, developer, support, and user agencies on the operational concept of a proposed system. Depending on its use, an OCD may focus on communicating the user's needs to the developer or the developer's ideas to the user and other interested parties. The term "system" may be interpreted to apply to a portion of a system

Output - (1) Pertaining to data transmitted to an external destination. (2) Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in transmitting data to an external destination. (3) To transmit data to an external destination

P

PA – Prior Authorization

PACE – Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly

PAG – Physicians Advisory Group

PASRR – Pre-admission Screening Resident Review

Packaging - In software development, the assignment of modules to segments to be handled as distinct physical units for execution by a computer

Pass/fail criteria - Decision rules used to determine whether a software item or a software feature passes or fails a test

PaaS – Platform as a Service

PBMS – Pharmacy Benefits Management System

PCA - Physical Configuration Audit

PCP – Primary Care Physician (Provider)

PCMH – Patient Care Medical Home

PCCM – Primary Care Case Manager

PDAP – Prescription Drug Assistance Program

PDD – Procedure, Drug and Diagnosis File

PDL – Preferred Drug List

PDM – Physical Data Model

PDR - Preliminary Design Review

PE – Presumptive Eligibility

Perfective maintenance - Software maintenance performed to improve the performance, maintainability, or other attributes of a computer program

Performance - The degree to which a system or component accomplishes its designated functions within given constraints, such as speed, accuracy, or memory usage

Performance requirement - A requirement that imposes conditions on a functional requirement; for example, a requirement that specifies the speed, accuracy, or memory usage with which a given function must be performed

Performance specification - A document that specifies the performance characteristics that a system or component must possess. These characteristics typically include speed, accuracy, and memory usage. Often part of a requirements specification

Performance testing - Testing conducted to evaluate the compliance of a system or component with specified performance requirements

PERM – Payment Error Rate Measurement

PERT chart - A specific type of project network diagram

PHN – Public Health Nurse

PHI – Protected Health Information

PHR – Personal Health Record

Physical Configuration Audit (PCA) - An audit conducted to verify that a configuration item, as built, conforms to the technical documentation that defines it

PI – Program Integrity

PII – Personally Identifiable Information

PM – Project Manager

PMI – Performance Management Instrument

PMI – Project Management Institute

PMP – Project Management Plan

PMPM – Per Member per Month

Point-to-Point – A direct connection from one location to another (point A to point B)

Portability - The ease with which a system or component can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another

Portlet – A web-based component that will process request and generate dynamic content

POS - Point of Sale

POS – Point of service adjudication

Portability - The ease with which a system or component can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another

PPACA – Patient Protection Affordable Care Act

PPO – Preferred provider organization

Precision - The degree of exactness or discrimination with which a quantity is stated

Preliminary design - The process of analyzing design alternatives and defining the architecture, components, interfaces, and timing and sizing estimates for a system or component

Preliminary design review (PDR) - A review conducted to evaluate the progress, technical adequacy, and risk resolution of the selected design approach for one or more configuration items; to determine each design's compatibility with the requirements for the configuration item; to evaluate the degree of definition and assess the technical risk associated with the selected manufacturing methods and processes; to establish the existence and compatibility of the physical and functional interfaces among the configuration items and other items of equipment, facilities, software and personnel; and, as applicable, to evaluate the preliminary operational and support documents

Preventive maintenance - Maintenance performed for the purpose of preventing problems before they occur

PRICE – Prosecution, Recovery, Investigation, Collection and Enforcement

PRO – Peer review organization

Procedure - (1) A course of action to be taken to perform a given task. (2) A written description of a course of action as in (1); for example, a documented test procedure. (3) A portion of a computer program that is named and that performs a specific action

Process - (1) A sequence of steps performed for a given purpose; for example, the software development process. (2) An executable unit managed by an operating system scheduler. (3) To perform operations on data

Process assets database - Organization collection of defined policies, processes, procedures, and templates. This may include structured collections of lessons learned on projects

Process assets database - Organization collection of defined policies, processes, procedures, and templates. This may include structured collections of lessons learned on projects

Process management - The direction, control, and coordination of work performed to develop a product or perform a service. Example is quality assurance

Process standard - A standard that deals with the series of actions or operations used in making or achieving a product

Product analysis - The process of evaluating a product by manual or automated means to determine if the product has certain characteristics

Product baseline - In configuration management, the initial approved technical documentation (including, for software, the source code listing) defining a configuration item during the production, operation, maintenance, and logistic support of its life cycle

Product configuration identification - The current approved or conditionally approved technical documentation defining a configuration item during the production, operation, maintenance, and logistic support phases of its life cycle. It prescribes all necessary physical or form, fit, and function characteristics of a configuration item, the selected functional characteristics designated for production acceptance testing, and the production acceptance tests

Pro-DUR – Prospective drug utilization review

Project - A temporary endeavor to create a unique product or service

Project activity definition - To identify the specific activities that must be performed to produce the various project deliverables

Project activity duration estimation - To estimate the number of work periods that will be needed to complete individual activities

Project activity sequencing - To identify and document interactive dependencies

Project administrative closure - Generate, gather, and disseminate information to formalize phase or project completion

Project charter - A document issued by senior management that provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities

Project communication management - A subset of project management that includes the processes required to ensure timely and appropriate generation, collection, dissemination, storage, and ultimate disposition of project information

Project communication planning - To determine the information and communications needs of the stakeholders: who needs what information, when they will need it, and how it will be given to them

Project contract administration - Managing the relationship with the seller

Project contract close-out. The completion and settlement of the contract, including resolution of any open issues

Project cost budgeting - To allocate the overall cost estimate to individual work items

Project cost control - To control changes to the project budget

Project cost estimating - To develop an approximation (estimate) of the costs of the resources needed to complete project activities

Project cost management - A subset of project management that includes the processes required to ensure that the project is completed within the approved budget. It consists of project resource planning, project cost estimating, project cost budgeting and project cost control

Project history database - An organization collection of reusable data about individual projects; generally information about plans and the actual results at project completion

Project information distribution - To make needed information available to project stakeholders in a timely manner

Project initiation - Assign a project manager and commit the agency to the project

Project management - The application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities in order to meet or exceed stakeholder needs and expectations

Project manager (PM) - The individual responsible for managing a project

Project network diagram - Any schematic display of the logical relationships of project activities. Always drawn from left to right to reflect proper chronology

Project organization planning - To identify, document and assign project roles, responsibilities and reporting relationships

Project overall change control - To coordinate changes across the project

Project performance reporting - The collecting and disseminating of performance information. This includes status reporting, progress measurement, and forecasting

Project phase - The collection of logically related activities, usually culminating in the completion of a major deliverable

Project plan - A document that describes the technical and management approach to be followed for a project. The plan typically describes the work to be done, the resources required, the methods to be

used, the procedures to be followed, the schedules to be met, and the way that the project will be organized

Project plan development - To identify, gather, and develop a project management plan and assemble into a consistent and cohesive document

Project plan execution - Carry out the project plan by performing the activities included therein

Project procurement planning - To determine what to procure and when

Project quality assurance - The evaluating of overall project performance on a regular basis to provide confidence that the project will satisfy the relevant quality standards

Project quality control - The monitoring of specific project results to determine if they comply with relevant quality standards and identifying ways to eliminate causes of unsatisfactory performance

Project quality planning - To identify which quality standards are relevant to the project and how to satisfy them

Project resource planning - To determine what resources (people, equipment and materials) and what quantities of each should be used to perform project activities

Project risk identification - To determine which risks are likely to affect the project and documenting the characteristics of each

Project risk quantification - To evaluate the risks and interactions to access the range of possible project outcomes

Project risk response control - To respond to changes in risk over the course of the project

Project risk response development - To define enhancement steps for opportunities and responses to threats to the project

Project schedule - The planned dates for performing activities and the planned dates for meeting milestones

Project schedule control - To control changes to the project schedule

Project schedule development - To analyze activity sequences, activity duration, and resource requirements to create the project schedule

Project scope change control - The controlling of changes to the project scope

Project scope definition - To subdivide the major project deliverables into smaller, more manageable components

Project scope planning - To develop a scope statement as the basis for future project decisions

Project scope verification - Formalizing acceptance of the project scope

Project solicitation - The obtaining of quotations, bids, offers, or proposals as appropriate

Project solicitation planning - To document product requirements and identifying potential resources

Project source selection - To choose from among potential sellers

Project staff acquisition - To get the human resources that are needed, assigned to and working on the project

Project team development - The development of individual and group skills to enhance the project

Proposer – Any person submitting a competitive proposal in response to a solicitation

Q

QA – Quality assurance. (1) A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that an item or product conforms to established technical requirements. (2) A set of activities designed to evaluate the process by which products are developed or manufactured

QC – Quality control. A set of activities designed to evaluate the quality of developed or manufactured products

QCM – Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (Medicare and Medicaid eligible party for who the state pays the Medicare Premium, deductible, and coinsurance)

QM – Quality Monitoring

QoS – Quality of Service

QRDA – Quality Reporting Document Architecture

Qualification - The process of determining whether a system or component is suitable for operational use

Qualification testing - Testing conducted to determine whether a system or component is suitable for operational use

Quality - (1) The degree to which a system, component, or process meets specified requirements. (2) The degree to which a system, component, or process meets customer or user needs or expectations

Quality assurance (QA) Quality attribute - A feature or characteristic that affects an item's quality.

Quality control (QC) - Quality metric – (1) Quantitative measure of the degree to which an item possesses a given quality attribute. (2) A function whose inputs are software data and whose output is a single numerical value that can be interpreted as the degree to which the software possesses a given quality attribute

R

RA – Remittance Advice – explanation of payments and non-payments

RAC – Recovery Audit Contractor (Medicare)

RBAC – Role-based Access Control

RDBMS – Relational Database Management System

Regression testing - Selective retesting of a system or component to verify that modifications have not caused unintended effects and that the system or component still complies with its specified requirements

Reliability - The ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time

Requirement - (1) A condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective. (2) A condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system or system component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification, or other formally imposed documents. (3) A documented representation of a condition or capability as in (1) or (2)

Requirement standard - A standard that describes the characteristics of a requirements specification

Requirements analysis - (1) the process of studying user needs to arrive at a definition of system, hardware, or software requirements. (2) The process of studying and refining system, hardware, or software requirements

Requirements phase - The period of time in the software life cycle during which the requirements for a software product are defined and documented

Requirements review - A process or meeting during which the requirements for a system, hardware item, or software item are presented to project personnel, managers, users, customers, or other interested parties for comment or approval. Types include system requirements review, software requirements review

Requirements specification - A document that specifies the requirements for a system or component. Typically included are functional requirements, performance requirements, interface requirements, design requirements, and development standards

Requirements traceability matrix (RTM) - A matrix that records the relationship between two or more products so that they can be traced throughout the life cycle processes; for example, a matrix that records the relationship between the requirements and the design of a given software component

Reusability - The degree to which a software module or other work product can be used in more than one computer program or software system

Review - A process or meeting during which a work product, or set of work products, is presented to project personnel, managers, users, customers, or other interested parties for comment or approval. Types include code review, design review, formal qualification review, requirements review, test readiness review

RFI – Request for Information

RFP – Request for Proposal

RFQ – Request for Quotation

RHIN – Regional Health Information Network

RHIO – Regional Health Information Organization

RIBN – Resource Integration into Behavioral Health Networks

RID – Recipient ID

RIM – Reference Information Model

Risk - The possibility of an act or event occurring that would have an adverse effect on the state, an organization, or an information system. Risk involves both the probability of failure and the possible consequences of a failure

Risk mitigation - Actions taken to reduce the likelihood of a risk occurring as a problem, or to reduce the impact if it does occur

RMP – Remote Management Portlet

RO – Regional Office

ROI – Return on Investment

RSS – Recovery Support Services

RTM - Requirements Traceability Matrix

RX – Prescription

S

SaaS – Software as a Service – A software distribution model in which applications are hosted by a vendor or service provider and are made available to customers over a network, typically the Internet

SAMHSA – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAO – State Auditor's Office

S&P – Security and Privacy

SCA – Service Components Architecture

SCHIP – State Children's Health Insurance Program

SDLC – System Development Life Cycle

SDX – State Data Exchange

SFY – State Fiscal Year; July 1 through June 30

Shall – Indicates a mandatory requirement or condition to be met; see will

SI – Service Infrastructure

SI – System Integrator

Simplicity - The degree to which a system or component has a design and implementation that is straightforward and easy to understand

SIT – System Integration Testing

SLA – Service Level Agreement

SLAlang – Service Level Agreement Language

SLM – Service Level Management

SLMB – Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary

SLR – State Level Registry

SLSC – State Licensed Shelter Care

SMAL – Security Assertion Markup Language

SMC – State Medicaid Director

SME – Subject Matter Expert

SMHP – State Medicaid HIT Plan

SMM – State Medicaid Manual

SNT – Special Needs Trust

SOA – Service-Oriented Architecture

SOAP – Simple Object Access Protocol

Software - Computer programs, procedures, and possibly associated documentation and data pertaining to the operation of a computer system

Software characteristic - An inherent, possibly accidental, trait, quality, or property of design

Software or System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) - The period of time that begins with the decision to develop a software product and ends when the software is delivered. This cycle typically includes a requirements phase, design phase, implementation phase, test phase, and sometimes, installation and checkout phase

Software development process - The process by which user needs are translated into a software product. The process involves translating user needs into software requirements, transforming the software requirements into design, implementing the design in code, testing the code, and sometimes, installing and checking out the software for operational use. Note: These activities may overlap or be performed iteratively

Software engineering - (1) the application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software; that is, the application of engineering to software. (2) The study of approaches as in (1)

Software engineering environment - The hardware, software, and firmware used to perform a software engineering effort. Typical elements include computer equipment, compilers, assemblers, operating systems, debuggers, simulators, emulators, test tools, documentation tools, and database management systems

Software feature - A distinguishing characteristic of a software item (for example, performance, portability, or functionality)

Software product - (1) the complete set of computer programs, procedures, and possibly associated documentation and data designated for delivery to a user. (2) Any of the individual items in (1)

Software test incident - Any event occurring during the execution of a software test that requires investigation

SOW - A statement of work (SOW) is a formal document that captures and defines the work activities, deliverables, and timeline a vendor must execute in performance of specified work for a client. The SOW usually includes detailed requirements and pricing, with standard regulatory and governance terms and conditions.

SOW - The Scope of Work (SOW) is a formal agreement document that specifies all the criteria of a contract between a service provider (vendor) and the customer. It clearly documents the project requirements, milestones, deliverables, end products, documents and reports that are expected to be provided by the vendor

SPA – State Plan Amendment

Specification - A document that specifies, in a complete, precise, verifiable manner, the requirements, design, behavior, or other characteristics of a system or component, and, often, the procedures for determining whether these provisions have been satisfied

Spiral model - A model of the software development process in which the constituent activities, typically requirements analysis, preliminary and detailed design, coding, integration, and testing, are performed iteratively until the software is complete

SQL – Structured Query Language

SRM – Standards Reference model

SSA – Social Security Administration of the Federal Government

SSI – Social Security Income

SSP – Security and Privacy Profile

SSO – Single Sign-on

S-TAG – System Technical Advisory Group

Stakeholder - Any individual or group who cares about the effort and cost of a project, wants to see the agency use the results of the product, and needs to provide time and effort to make the product usable

Standards - Mandatory requirements employed and enforced to prescribe a disciplined uniform approach to software development and maintenance, that is, mandatory conventions and practices are in fact standards

State Subcontractor – The State of Wyoming and any of its departments or agencies and public agencies; any person undertaking part of the work under the terms of the contract, by virtue of an agreement with the prime contractor, who prior to such undertaking, receives in writing the consent and approval of the State

Subcontractor SUR – Any person undertaking part of the work under the terms of the contract, by virtue of an agreement with the prime contractor, who, prior to such undertaking, receives in writing the consent and approval of the State of Wyoming - Department of Health

SUR – Surveillance and utilization review

SURS – Surveillance Utilization Review System

System - A collection of components organized to accomplish a specific function or set of functions

System architecture specification (SAS) - A comprehensive framework that describes the hardware, networks, and software components required to deliver an information system's functionality. These components include the technologies, products, standards, and interfaces required to develop or procure the systems architecture

T

TA – Technical Architecture

TANF – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (formerly AFDC)

TC – Technical Capability

TCM – Targeted Case Management

TCM – Technical Capability Matrix

TCN – Transaction Control Number 9Medicaid claims use this number to identify specific claims)

TCP/IP - Transmission control protocol/internet protocol

Test - (1) An activity in which a system or component is executed under specified conditions, the results are observed or recorded, and an evaluation is made of some aspect of the system or component. (2) To conduct an activity as in (1). (3) A set of one or more test cases. (4) A set of one or more test procedures. (5) A set of one or more test cases and procedures

Test bed, sandbox - An environment containing the hardware, instrumentation, simulators, software tools, and other support

Test case - (1) a set of test inputs, execution conditions, and expected results developed for a particular objective, such as to exercise a particular program path or to verify compliance with a specific requirement. (2) Documentation specifying inputs, predicted results, and a set of execution conditions for a test item

Test coverage - The degree to which a given test or set of tests addresses all specified requirements for a given system or component

Test criteria - The criteria that a system or component must meet in order to pass a given test

Test plan - (1) a document describing the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of intended test activities. It identifies test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, who will do each task, and any risks requiring contingency planning. (2) A document that describes the technical and management approach to be followed for testing a system or component. Typical contents identify the items to be tested, tasks to be performed, responsibilities, schedules, and required resources for the testing activity

Testing - (1) The process of operating a system or component under specified conditions, observing or recording the results, and making an evaluation of some aspect of the system or component. (2) The process of analyzing a software item to detect the differences between existing and required conditions (that is, bugs) and to evaluate the features of the software items

THR – Total Health Record

TPA – Trading Partner Agreement

TPL – Third Party Liability

TPR – Third Party Recovery

Traceability - The degree to which a relationship can be established between two or more products of the development process, especially products having a predecessor-successor or master-subordinate relationship to one another; for example, the degree to which the requirements and design of a given software component match

Transaction - In software engineering, a data element, control element, signal, event, or change of state that causes, triggers, or initiates an action or sequence of actions

TRM – Technical Reference Model

TS – Technical Services

TSRG – Technology Standards Reference Guide

U

UAT – User Acceptance Testing

UB – Universal Bill – Claims used by hospitals and other providers

UBL – Universal Business Language

UM – Utilization Management

UML - Unified Modeling Language

Unit testing - Testing of individual hardware or software units or groups of related units

Upward compatible - Pertaining to hardware or software that is compatible with a later or more complex version of itself; for example, a program that handles files created by a later version of itself

UR – Utilization Review

URL - Uniform Resource Language

Usability - The ease with which a user can learn to operate, prepare inputs for, and interpret outputs of a system or component

User documentation - Documentation describing the way in which a system or component is to be used to obtain desired results

User friendly - Pertaining to a computer system, device, program, or document designed with ease of use as a primary objective

User interface - An interface that enables information to be passed between a human user and hardware or software components of a computer system

User manual - A document that presents the information necessary to employ a system or component to obtain desired results. Typically described are system or component capabilities, limitations, options, permitted inputs, expected outputs, possible error messages, and special instructions. Note: A user manual is distinguished from an operator manual when a distinction is made between those who operate a computer system (mounting tapes, etc.) and those who use the system for its intended purpose

V&V - Acronym for verification and validation - The process of determining whether the requirements for a system or component are complete and correct, the products of each development phase fulfill the requirements or conditions imposed by the previous phase, and the final system or component complies with specified requirements

Validation - The process of evaluating a system or component during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements

Verification - (1) The process of evaluating a system or component to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase. Contrast with: validation

Version - (1) An initial release or re-release of a computer software configuration item, associated with a complete compilation or recompilation of the computer software configuration item. (2) An initial

release or complete re-release of a document, as opposed to a revision resulting from issuing change pages to a previous release

VFC – Vaccine for Children

VPN – Virtual Private Network

VRS – Voice Response System

W

Waiver – Waivers and Home & Community Based Services. Medicaid is a federal and state funded health insurance program for low income individuals and families. Most states have several different Medicaid programs that target different audiences.

Walk-through - A static analysis technique in which a designer or programmer leads members of the development team and other interested parties through a segment of documentation or code

WAN - Wide Area Network

Waterfall model - A model of the software development process in which the constituent activities, typically a concept phase, requirements phase, design phase, implementation phase, test phase, and installation and checkout phase, are performed in that order, possibly with overlap but with little or no iteration

WDH – Wyoming Department of Health

WEDI – Workgroup on Electronic Data Interchange

WES – Wyoming Eligibility System

WFML - Workflow Management Language

WIC – Women, Infants and Children (Special Supplemental Food Program)

Will - Indicates a mandatory requirement or condition to be met; see shall

WINGS – Wyoming Integrated Next Generation System

WHIPP – Wyoming Health Insurance Premium Program

WMSA – Wyoming Medical Service Area (State of Wyoming and selected border cities in adjacent states)

WOLFS – Wyoming Online Financial System

Workaround - A response to a negative risk. Distinguished from contingency plan in that a workaround is not planned in advance of the occurrence of the risk event

Work breakdown structure (WBS) - A deliverable-oriented grouping of project elements which organizes and defines the total scope of the project. Each descending level represents an increasingly detailed definition of a project component. Project components may be products or services

Work package - A deliverable at the lowest level of the WBS. A work package may be divided into activities

WS – Web Services

WSDL – Web Services Description Language

WSN – Web Services Notification

X

XML – Extensible Markup Language

Y

YTD – Year to Date